

ASBESTOS

Vol. 2

MARCH, 1921

No. 9



FURNISHING A COMMON
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THOSE INTERESTED IN
ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA
MAY MEET FOR DISCUSSION



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A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of the Asbestos and
Magnesia Industries

Secretarial Service - - - *Publisher*
C. J. Stover - - - - *Editor*

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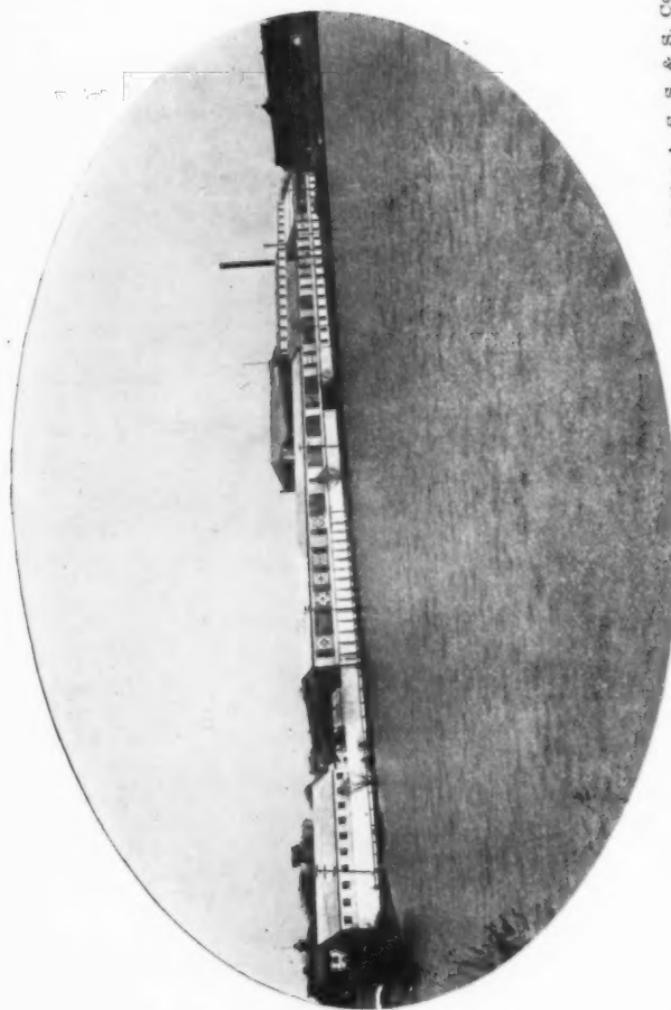


Plate by courtesy of the A. S. S. & S. Co.
Plant of the Asbestos Shingle, Sheet & Shathing Company at Ambler, Pa. (See page 62).

March, 1921

A S B E S T O S

Making Gas Mantles Durable

BY E. L. KNOEDLER

Supt. Welsbach Company

Reprinted by courtesy of the Du Pont Magazine

When you place a lighted match to a new gas mantle, what burns off—why was it put there? Well, that may be explained as a distinct factor in itself, but a little more detailed account of how the gas mantle is made would bring out points of interest not included in that explanation; so here is the story.

About 1880 Dr. Auer discovered that he could impregnate a piece of cotton fabric with a solution of certain rare earths, and that after burning out the organic material, this fabric would hang together; and if heated in the flame of a Bunsen burner it would produce a brilliant white light. About eight years later Dr. Auer improved his original preparation and he was able to produce about double the light-emitting efficiency with the same amount of gas. This discovery marks the real appearance of the Welsbach gas mantle; and in general, gas mantle manufacture follows the lines laid down by Auer in the late 80's.

The first step in the process is the production of a fabric suitable for impregnation with the solutions of these rare earths known as lighting salts, which when properly treated by high temperature flames will be completely destroyed. Such treatment leaves behind a skeleton of ash of such a character as to give light, keep its shape, and be sufficiently strong to stand the usage to which it will be subjected during its life of service. This is accomplished by knitting or weaving a tubular fabric from high-grade thread of suitable size. Inasmuch as the form and character of the finished mantle depend, to a large extent, on the quality and suitability of the thread, the utmost care is exercised in its selection.

Generally speaking, but three classes of fabric are used for mantle making—cotton, ramie and artificial silk. In order to produce a high-grade cotton mantle it is necessary to use a six cord combed thread made from long fibre cotton, such as Sea Island or Egyptian.

The thread spun from artificial fibres is very much finer than the thread made from natural fibres and, size

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for size, has a much higher tensile strength. The exceeding fineness of this thread will be appreciated when it is realized that the fibres in a single pound of thread, suitable for mantle making, if strung out end to end would reach a distance of several hundred miles. The desirable characteristics of these artificial threads are transmitted to the finished product, and as a result, mantles of extraordinary strength and permanence of color and candle power can be made.



Knitting Welsbach mantle fabric from highest quality cotton, ramie and artificial fibre

One of the most important operations in the manufacture of high-grade mantles is the proper cleansing of the fabric. The slightest trace of impurity will unfailingly affect the product. For this reason special care is taken to remove the natural mineral content and vegetable fats and oils from the threads and fabric. Thruout the process the purest water and chemicals are used, and absolute control over the mechanical operations is maintained. As a result of this care, if a quantity of this washed fabric sufficient to make 10,000 mantles were set on fire and burned less than one ounce of ash would remain.

After the fabric is washed it is dried in a special drying apparatus, so controlled as to avoid stretching it, and

— A S B E S T O S —

the webbing is left in a full, soft and thoroly absorbent state. The dried fabric is stored in moisture-proof rooms. It can be readily understood that any absorption of moisture would reduce the ability of the fabric to take up the lighting chemicals.

Next in order, the fabric is impregnated with a solution of the rare earths, thorium and cerium. After they are soaked for a length of time, sufficient to insure perfect impregnation, the webs are fed to a machine which re-



Inverted mantle hardening room

moves the excess of fluid and equalizes the saturation of the various pieces.

The webs are then dried and the mantles are sewed into shape.

In the upright mantle the end is doubled in and plaited, a shirring string of asbestos is run thru the plaits, and the top is drawn up and closed with a loop across the end. The inverted mantle usually has the point closed by plaiting and sewing with saturated thread or asbestos. The other end of the inverted mantle is securely tied to a ring. It is necessary to exercise the greatest care in all the sewing operations, and thereby prevent the mantles from becoming crooked, full of wrinkles and puckers.

When the sewing operation is completed, the top of the mantle and the zone around the asbestos tying-cord are

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— A S B E S T O S —

built up and strengthened by the application of a head fluid. This serves to make the mantle stronger and harder in the zone most affected by the shocks and vibrations which it would receive during service.



Sewing upright and inverted mantles

After the application of the head fluid, the mantles are carefully straightened out and the wrinkles and puckers are worked down as flat and smooth as possible. They are put into racks or holders and set on fire near the top. The organic fibre slowly burns out and nothing remains but the fabric of ash.

(It is easy to understand from this why Asbestos is used in the stirring and sewing operations).

These resulting forms of ash are placed in hardening machines, where they are subjected to the action of hot blowpipe flames. These hot flames blow the mantles out to proper size, and render them hard and elastic. During the early years of mantle manufacture the percentage of breakage from this point, in the factory and in transit was very high.

In order to preserve the mantles during their travels thru the factory and from the factory to the consumer, it became necessary to strengthen them in some way.

The loss due to breakage has been eliminated by dipping the modeled mantle in a collodion of soluble cotton and it is this material that is burned off when a new mantle

— A S B E S T O S —

HIGH GRADE ASBESTOS TEXTILES



**Asbestos Fibre Spinning
Company**

North Wales, Penna.

A S B E S T O S

is installed on your gas outlet.

This soluble cotton is prepared by treating cotton fibres with a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids. After washing and drying, this treated fibre is dissolved in acetone, ether, alcohol, or other solvents, and the thick syrupy liquid produced is used for mantle coating. It is essential that the collodion be absolutely correct in its characteristics, for it is to be used in covering an ash fabric that is unable to withstand strains of any kind, either during dipping and drying, or burning off when put on the gas outlet.

It must dry evenly and without producing undue strains on the mantle when it is applied. It must have the necessary mechanical strength to give the mantle the durability required during its trip from manufacturer to consumer. When a lighted match is applied to a new burner the collodion must burn off clean without producing undue strains and without annealing the delicate ash structures. Therefore, it must be composed not only of cotton of the proper nitration, but also of other ingredients suitable for the purpose it is to serve.

The collodion must be clean and free from mineral impurities. Iron, for instance, will discolor the mantles and reduce their light-giving power. Other mineral impurities will cause shrinkage and rapid decrease in degree of illumination. The collodion solution must be neutral; even the slightest trace of acid has the tendency to attack the caps and supports to which the mantles are fastened.

After the mantles are dipped in the collodion and dried, they are ready for inspection and packing. It is apparent that the making of gas mantles consists of a series of very delicate operations. The supervision of the process calls for an unusual mastery of chemical and mechanical problems. Every point in the process is checked with extraordinary care, beginning with the raw materials as they arrive at the plant, distilled water as it comes from the stills, and so on all the way thru the process. The finished goods are tested for strength, candle power, life and appearance before being placed in the finished stock rooms.

Experience has demonstrated that no matter how perfect the process, only a comprehensive system of supervision and test can guarantee the delivery at all times of a uniform and reliable article.

— A S B E S T O S —

Asbestos Fibres

SPINNING FIBRES, SHINGLE,
PAPER and CEMENT STOCKS

Produced by

General Asbestos Co., Ltd.

EAST BROUGHTON, QUEBEC

Imported Asbestos Yarns and Cloth

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— A S B E S T O S —

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producing mines in Arizona, not
controlled by Textile Manufac-
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Arizona Asbestos is entirely free from Iron

IMPORT

EXPORT

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Market Conditions

Mining.

Reports from Canadian fields indicate a considerable decrease in mining activity. Little, if any, of this is due to weather conditions, because thus far there has been very little cold weather and the snowfall has been at a minimum. Under such conditions it would be logical to expect a large production, but an analysis of the field indicates that one of the mines has been closed down for quite a time and the other operators at Thetford and Black Lake are not working full forces or full time.

It is reported to us from all Canadian Districts that activities have been generally reduced to a minimum. Canadian producers have learned that over production has in the past been the cause of heavy loss, not only to the Mine Operators, but all along the line thru manufacturers to consumers, and now that the Canadian operators are well equipped financially, it is hardly likely that production will be pressed to the point of flooding the market.

We have some figures as to shipments of Crude and Fibres during January, and they are extremely small.

One of the largest operators in Canada is installing a hydraulic plant to remove the over burden from some of its property, and it is predicted that no active production will be had from this new area before the summer of 1923.

Wages have not been reduced at all and the contract prices remain liberal.

The best information available would indicate no likelihood of a reduction in price for Crudes or spinning fibres. There are but two Mine Operators in the District which have a fair stock of Crude in hand and both of these interests are exceptionally strong financially and it is extremely unlikely that they will make a cut. There is some accumulation of shorter fibres but with improvement in the new building operations in the United States the stock in hand will be quickly reduced.

It is pointed out by close observers of the situation that in 1917 and 1918 the Asbestos pits were in a bonanza Crude formation whereas now the work has proceeded thru this particularly rich ground and it would be a physical im-

— A S B E S T O S —

possibility to extract as much Crude and Fibre as was obtained in 1917 and 1918.

One observer expresses the opinion that the apparent scarcity of Asbestos in 1919 and 1920 was not an actual shortage of material, but was due to railroad adjustments, lack of cars, strikes all along the line and other causes which impelled American manufacturers to buy everything offered, thus forcing up the price because of what appeared to be an actual shortage of material. As a matter of fact American manufacturers are heavily stocked with Crudes and Fibres and quite a few of them are contracted for material considerably beyond their present needs.

If we have a resumption of industrial activity, as is confidently expected on all sides, this condition will not be troublesome; otherwise the manufacturers and the Mine Operators will have some adjustment to make with respect to unfilled contract commitments.

In Arizona, a great deal of prospecting goes on and many promising claims have been staked out, some of which are being worked. As a supplement to Canada the Arizona deposits are most valuable, but we are convinced that Canada will continue to dominate world markets considerably beyond our span of life.

In Africa and Rhodesia production is increasing rapidly and many fields of great promise have not been touched.

For the better qualities of asbestos goods it is extremely doubtful if it will ever be possible for any asbestos now known, to displace the predominant position accorded to Thetford stock.

Spinning:

As we go to press a very greatly improved condition rules in the market for yarns and cloths.

Careful estimators experienced in analyzing the automobile situation are agreed that there is no overproduction of cars, and by deduction, prophesy an acute shortage within a few months.

We are inclined to agree with them and refer doubters to the history of the automobile business through the lean years of 1907 and 1908.

Spinners have been practically inoperative for some weeks, except in steam packings, but we feel sure the next

— A S B E S T O S —

**Canadian Crude Asbestos
and Fibre Corporation**

LIMITED

THETFORD MINES, CANADA

**CRUDES
FIBRES
S A N D**

Sole Selling Agents For

**Maple Leaf Asbestos Co., Limited
Thetford Mines, CANADA**

**Asbestos Crude & Fibre Mining Corp., Limited
Thetford Mines**

For prices, apply to

**ASBESTOS & MINERAL CORPORATION
1819 Broadway
NEW YORK**

A S B E S T O S

few weeks will mark a great change for the better.
Paper Making.

With building of homes and apartments at a minimum of volume low pressure covering is out of luck, and the market for asbestos paper and its products is dull.

On every side can be heard the cry for buildings, and in most sections of the country extraordinary efforts are being made by builders, labor and banks to revive activity. Demand will force an early resumption and then paper will again be in demand.

Since no reduction in the price of raw stock has been made by producers no material reductions have been made by the manufacturers.

Magnesia Covering.

Great curtailment of active ship building, and the general reluctance of big business to spend money even for necessary extensions and repairs, have caused slackness in demand for magnesia covering.

Shipments made during the last three months of 1920 were much better than expected, in fact, the industry really did a good volume of business, conditions considered.

Resumption of general business will immediately strengthen the demand for coverings, especially if coal prices remain anywhere near present levels.

Magnesia Powder.

Dullness in the rubber trades has cut the demand for carbonate to next to nothing.

The rubber people certainly overshot their market and the turn found them all heavily stocked with powdered magnesia.

Supplies of powder in the hands of magnesia makers are low and improvement in the rubber industry will quickly react on the powder market.

Summary:

The great army of buyers is still on strike. No one seems to be buying anything the purchase of which can possibly be deferred.

This armistice between buyer and seller can last only so long as the buyer's supplies hold out and then must come an era of heavy purchasing to replenish the larder, the clothes press, the house, the farm and the conveyance.

Producers and manufacturers are, generally speaking,

— A S B E S T O S —

Bell Asbestos Mines

THETFORD MINES
Quebec, Canada

MINES OFFICE at
Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada
and
SALES OFFICE at
Ambler, Penna., U. S. A.

Miners and Shippers of
Asbestos
CRUDE AND FIBRE



OWNERS
The
Keasbey
&
Mattison
Company
Ambler, Penna.
U. S. A.

A S B E S T O S

well provisioned with adequate reserves to withstand a long siege and, while excessive profits must and will be eliminated, it will be some years before prices are run down to a point below cost of production.

Specifically, the asbestos industry has fared well above the average in the recent readjustment.

Prices Current-February 1921

It is reported to us by manufacturers and dealers, with whom we have conferred, that average market prices paid by consumers for average quantity, quality and freight haul from producer, were about as follows.

Asbestos Air Cell Covering, 4 Ply	35% to 40% off
" Air Cell Paper in rolls	\$10.00 to \$12.00
" Cement	2.50 to 3.00 ewt.
" Cloths, 10s Commercial	1.50 to 2.00 lb.
" Listings and Tapes	1.75 to 7.50 lb.
" Millboard	10.00 to 18.00 ewt.
" Packing, Steam, High Pressure	1.25 to 2.00 lb.
" Packing Sheet	1.00 to 1.50 lb.
" Wick and Rope65 to 1.00 lb.
" Paper, Commercial	10.00 to 18.00 ewt.
" Paper and Millboard, Special	17.00 to 35.00 ewt.
" Yarns, 10s Commercial	1.35 to 1.90 lb.
" Yarn and Cloth, Special	2.00 to 6.00 lb.
Magnesia Carbonate, Powdered13 to .18 lb.
85% Magnesia Pipe and Boiler Covering . .	10% to 25% off

FIBRE LESS THAN CARLOADS PROMPT SHIPMENTS

PENNSYLVANIA ASBESTOS CO.
John A. Hovey, President
NORTH WALES, PA.

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**The
Asbestos Corporation
of America**

BURLINGTON, VERMONT

Chrysotile Asbestos

American Mines

Crudes

Fibres

Sand

**For Prices or Graded Samples
Apply to Burlington Office**



White Chrysotile.

The Victoria District Industries, Ltd.

Fort Victoria,
Southern Rhodesia.

Are Mine Owners, operators, and dealers.

Now open to consider "forward contracts."

Blue Crocidolite

White Tremolite

Brown Amosite

African Base Metals Export Co., Ltd.

Kearsney Buildings,
Durban, Natal.

Are Mine Owners, operators and dealers.

Ready to consider prompt and forward
contracts for several grades.

CABLES:—Both companies use Broomhall's Imperial Combination, and Bentley's Codes, and will respond promptly to cabled enquiries.

Putting the Press Behind Your Industry

BY G. S. STUART

Most men will agree that the most powerful force in the world is public sentiment. I say "most men" advisedly, because some men will not agree to anything.

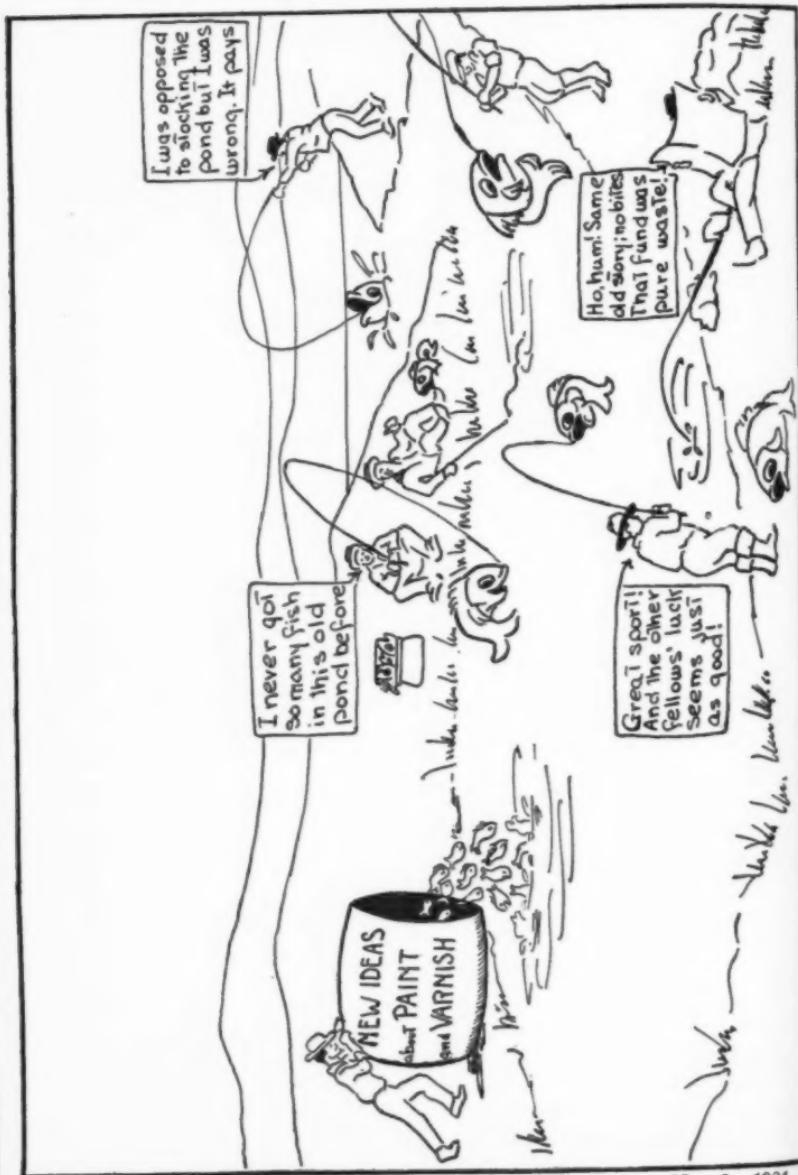
The best creator and controller of public sentiment is the public press. No better example of this can be found than the recent presidential campaign when the press did most to carry the policies of the campaigners to the people. The voices of the presidential candidates would not have carried very far from the Front Porch but for the reinforcements of the public press. So alert were the political parties to this established principle that both parties chose as their standard bearer old time newspaper publishers. This that neither party should appear to disadvantage at the kick-off.

The force of the press is as pronounced in the business world as in the political. Business leaders are not slow to realize this truth. One has only to refer to the daily newspapers to detect the efforts of the western farmers in putting the public press behind their cause. No one will believe that farmers can drive the wheat market to \$3.00 per bushel, the goal set for the 1921 market. But it must be admitted that the efforts of the Western Wheat Growers Association to drive the frenzied crowd of public followers to hoard their grain for the objective goal will have a mighty salutary effect in stabilizing and ever enhancing the price of wheat. It is simply a movement to put the public press behind their business.

Followers of current press reports will notice the movement on the part of the Cotton growers, designed for the same purpose. Forty cent cotton is the goal, "All aboard producers" is the signal and the public press is the conveyance. I dare say a mighty effort will result, as staged, to put a substantial appreciation on the price of cotton thru the dynamic power of the press.

The most recent move in this direction is the announcement of the rice industry to couple up with the press under

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A S B E S T O S

the "Eat Rice" slogan to teach the people to eat rice and more rice to the exclusion of certain other food products. The public press shoots a dead bullet and big business is gradually awakening to this truth.

Likewise the almond growers, in spite of the public's familiarity with the taste of almonds, hope thru the trade press to teach society new uses and unthought of reasons why they should be eaten. One advertising copy states that almonds are more than a mere delicacy, that they are a real food, rich as meat or fish in nutriment, excellent food for nourishing mothers and providing better lacteal nourishment for infants. Better demand and more widely distributed uses will accrue for almonds because the industry is an organized union and the public press is being put behind the industry.

All advertising whether individual or collective is simply exploiting your Company or your industry thru the columns of the public press.

Examples of enlisting the support of the press better known to our readers are the cooperative efforts of the Paint and Varnish manufacturers, the Portland Cement Association, the Automotive Wheel Manufacturers, the Sunkist Orange growers, Sunmaid Raisin producers, and the Western Fruit growers. But for the power of the press in educating the public in new uses even of these well known products, ignorance would run rampant. The cartoon on the opposite page is used by the Paint and Varnish people but applies equally to any campaign of this sort. The line which appears under it is significant.

The public press is the most psychological medium in the world to convert the minds and hearts of the public to the uses of industrial products. A movement is on to hitch up the Asbestos Industry with the Public Press. In the light of cited examples and results in other industries, who will doubt the expediency of such an effort? Undoubtedly all miners, middlemen, manufacturers and finishers of Asbestos and Asbestos Products will welcome the opportunity to join in a movement which promises real results in teaching the public the uses of Asbestos.

THE ORIGINATORS and
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS of

85% Magnesia
Sectional Coverings

Asbestos
Textiles, Paper
Millboards, etc.



**"IF IT'S MADE OF ASBESTOS
WE'VE GOT IT"**



Keasbey & Mattison Company
AMBLER, PENNA.

A S B E S T O S

The Russian Asbestos Industry

(Information Supplied by the U. S. Department of Commerce)

Little, if anything, is known, or can be learned, of the Russian Asbestos Industry at the present time, if, indeed, it exists. Assuredly, if any Asbestos is being produced in Russia today, it never reaches her borders. It may not be amiss, however, to give our readers information concerning the Russian Asbestos Industry as it was in 1916.

About 99 per cent of the Russian output was mined on the eastern slopes of the Ural Mountains, in the Governments of Perm and Ekaterinburg. Rich deposits have been proved and partially worked in Siberia, in the Governments of Irkutsk and Yenisei, but access to the localities is difficult.

Some of the best asbestos mined in the Urals is produced at mines 60 miles northwest of Ekaterinburg, in a zone of serpentine rocks, which extends about six miles and is about 1400 yards broad. The quality of that Asbestos is very high. The veins are directly broken off either by hand or by a hammer. Most of the mining operations are of a primitive character, altho some improvement has been made in some sections.

The most important of the Ekaterinburg Asbestos mines are the Voznesensky and Zoe-Anonsky Asbestos mines, situated 19 miles from the station of Bazhenof, on the Perm-Tyumen Railway. A third of the Asbestos produced in the Urals was obtained here, and all that was mined was dispatched abroad, untreated, thru Reval.

The output of Ural Asbestos annually was as follows:

1906—	8,001	short tons	1910—	10,936	short tons
1907—	8,743	" "	1911—	15,872	" "
1908—	10,694	" "	1912—	16,584	" "
1909—	13,129	" "	1913—	16,661	" "

Exports of Asbestos from Russia ran as follows:

1909—	9,160	short tons	1913—	13,669	short tons
1910—	9,689	" "	1914—	8,577	" "
1911—	13,524	" "	1915—	975	" "
1912—	15,547	" "			

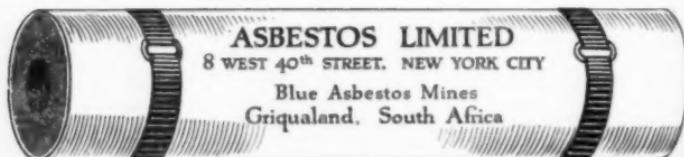
These exports, before the war, went to Germany, Austria, the United Kingdom, Belgium and the Netherlands.

— A S B E S T O S —

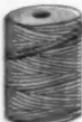
BEST
85%
MAGNESIA

**is made
with**

**BLUE
ASBESTOS**



— A S B E S T O S —



Best
Brake Lining
Yarn
is made
with
Blue
Asbestos

ASBESTOS LIMITED
8 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK CITY
Associated with
Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd.
London, England

— A S B E S T O S —

Russia ranked next to Canada as a producer of the world's supply of Asbestos, altho the total production of the Russian Mines in 1913 (during which year production in Russia reached its highest mark) was probably less than one-eighth of Canada's output for that year. Production figures for ten years are given as the following:

1905—8,010 short tons	1910—13,467 short tons
1906—10,143 "	1911—17,423 "
1907—10,451 "	1912—18,818 "
1908—13,130 "	1913—19,284 "
1909—16,584 "	1914—17,297 "

practically all the production in 1913 and 1914 coming from the Ural Mines.

Russia has, or had, 14 asbestos factories, and the Industry was giving promise of great advancement when the war came on.

Canadian Crude and Fibres Asbestos	South African and Rhodesian Blue and White Asbestos	Russian Asbestos as soon as Railway Traffic will be Opened
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Nederlandsche Asbest Maatschappy -- ROTTERDAM --

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Save
One Ton of Coal Per Day

But it also prevents
the condensation of
EIGHT TONS OF STEAM PER DAY

And thereby increases
by that amount

THE EFFECTIVE BOILER CAPACITY

The Franklin Mfg. Company
FRANKLIN, PA.

A S B E S T O S

Contractors and Distributors Page

Because of uncertainties beyond the contractor's control, such as markets, wages, labor productivity and faulty specifications, contracting too often savors of gambling rather than of real business. Good judgment in bidding, a thoroly capable organization and a close familiarity with litigated cases are the surest ways of eliminating risks.

Contract forms are one of three kinds: Cost Plus, Unit Price or Lump Sum.

The Cost Plus plan minimizes risk to the contractor and rests in the owner's confidence in him. During the war much work was executed under this form which, tho it achieved splendid results, has met with popular disfavor.

The Unit Price form eliminates the errors of estimating, but otherwise leaves little advantage over the lump sum. Where work is susceptible, however, to division into units any uncertainty concerning the ultimate plans or conditions to be encountered may be obviated by contracting on a unit price basis. For this reason it is preferable to the lump bid, tho not so desirable as the cost plus contract.

The lump sum contract possesses substantial merit for the owner in that he knows in advance what the work will cost. This method, however, places responsibility on the Contractor for correct calculation of quantities, for the uncertainties in prosecuting the work, and for the sound judgment and personal eccentricities of the engineer or architect. Here the contractor gambles often on his judgment of the markets, but always on his business connections, as well as on the cost and efficiency of labor.

Specifications describe the material to be used and how it shall be applied, but estimating quantities and even interpreting the specification material is the responsibility of the contractor.

In Great Britain the practice is to make the bill of quantities the owner's responsibility, while in this country the contractor has the risk. Here's another business lesson to be learned from our mother country.

Of the three methods of handling work cited and commonly used, their advantages to the contractor accrue inversely in the order named.

— A S B E S T O S —

ASBESTOS TEXTILE CO.

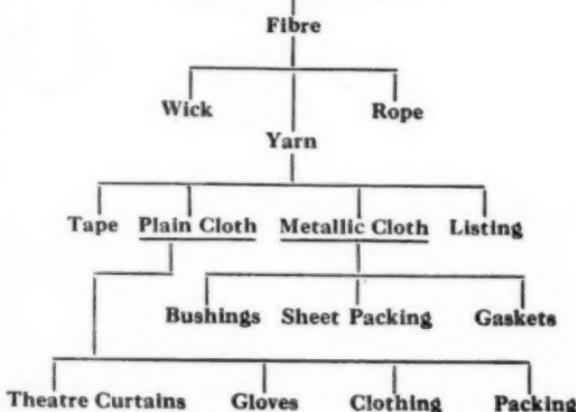
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— A S B E S T O S —



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— A S B E S T O S —

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MINING ALL GRADES
OF ASBESTOS FIBRE

Mines located at East Broughton, Que.
J. A. JACOBS, *President and Managing-Director*

Editorial Comment

ROGER BABSON says:

"During the last year or so many concerns have been swamped with business. In most cases they were over-sold. At that time we advocated setting aside an advertising reserve fund instead of plunging into business publicity that was not needed. The turn has come. The present problem is how to get enough orders to keep the plant operating. This is the situation for which the advertising reserve fund was provided. Clients are advised to draw upon these last reserves to develop business and to help avoid closing down or radically curtailing production. Push your sales and advertising departments."

A most interesting monograph is published by Collier's Weekly under the title "Will there be a shortage of automobiles in 1921?" The history of the automobile business from 1913 to 1920 inclusive is related in graphic chart form, comparisons being made year by year of automobile production, registration, cars eliminated by way of the scrap heap, etc. So convinced is the writer that 1921 will witness a shortage of automobile production that he has purchased his own car in the middle of winter, solely because he felt that delay at this time would probably mean a long wait in the spring. This situation augers well for the manufacturer of brake lining, clutch facings and many other Asbestos Products which enter into the production of automobiles.

Unanswerable arguments favoring a National Sales Tax are being presented in a series of articles written by Frank Palmer Stockbridge, an economist, for The Drug Trade Weekly, issued from No. 3 Park Place, New York. After studying these conclusions it is hard to believe that any thinking man would oppose a Sales Tax. And yet, some people will oppose anything, anywhere, anytime.

The Province of Quebec in Parliament assembled, is

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Asbestos

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A S B E S T O S

seriously considering putting the Asbestos Mining Industry under control. The idea is to hamstring Asbestos Mining in the same way as the pulp wood industry was treated several years ago. Under this scheme, it would be a condition of leasing of mining rights that plants for the manufacture of finished asbestos goods be established in the Province of Quebec.

We have been laboring under the delusion that the United States had a monopoly of half-baked, illogical and unjustified legislation, but, from the above, it seems our national supremacy in this regard is to be contested.

Suppose the United States were to say to Canada that the industries and homes of Canada must be moved down to the Pennsylvania coal fields so that our coal could be burned at home and the power generated therefrom could therefore be consumed by people under *our* national control.

Great Heavens! When will Governments learn to let business in the hands of business men!

Arizona Notes

Owing to uncertain market conditions, operations in Arizona are being diminished somewhat and prospectors are discouraged, as buyers generally are holding aloof.

The property known as the Pierce-Kyle Group, comprising about seven or eight claims in the Cherry Creek district and which may be reached on horseback from Globe after three days of strenuous travel, has been offered to practically everybody in the United States interested in Asbestos. A few people have off and on done some development work on these claims and driven short addits at several places, and have to all appearance removed what little good Asbestos there has been in sight. A young mining engineer by the name of Sanches has a working option on a royalty basis on these claims, and after several months of operation is said to have brought about one ton of Asbestos into Globe.

H. P. Wightman is interested in several groups of claims in the Cherry Creek district and has recently had some development work done which yielded about 7 tons of Crude Asbestos, all of which, however, came from near

A S B E S T O S

the surface and has, therefore, those characteristics which have given the Arizona Asbestos a bad name in certain quarters, being brittle and harsh and lacking tensile strength. A disinclination of buyers to use anything but the best grades of Asbestos has induced Mr. Wightman and nearly all others in the district to discontinue operations for the time being.

A. E. Minium of Wyoming fame, is operating, partly in his own name and partly in that of the Globe Asbestos Company, in two locations, one being about two miles southwest of Chrysotile, the Johns-Manville camp, the other being the so-called Clark property in the Sierra Ancha, adjoining the holdings of the American Ores & Asbestos Co. At both places a fair tonnage of Asbestos has been produced of varying quality, most of it coming from near the surface and therefore not finding a ready market. It will be remembered that Mr. Minium is the gentleman who made quite a stir locally a little over a year ago by inspiring newspaper articles which had a wide circulation in Arizona and other parts of the West and Southwest, in which articles he asserted that the only proper way of transporting Asbestos in the nearly inaccessible regions of Arizona would be by blimps or dirigible balloons.

The oldest and largest Mine in Arizona is that of the Arizona Asbestos Association owned and controlled by the H. W. Johns-Manville Company. This mine is producing regularly a large tonnage of Crude and Spinning Fibre.

The American Ores & Asbestos Company is the second largest mining enterprise in Arizona but has ceased operations at their property in the Sierra Ancha, which was originally developed by the late Charles E. Sloane, and which they have been working steadily ever since they took this property over. While these workings have yielded some of the most beautiful Asbestos of high tensile strength and of wonderful silky character—some of the fibres being five and six inches long—after expensive development work it has been decided by the owners that the easily accessible Asbestos bodies have been worked out and that the occurrence of fibrous serpentine in the rock is so erratic, that the financial yield of future operations would be problematical, and it has therefore been decided to stop

THE era of extravagance is ended. Economy of operation, at all times profitable, is now imperative. Your very business existence may be dependent upon it. More business fatalities occur in the factory than in the office. In well organized industry, overhead expense is never dangerous, but production costs are of constant concern. In these costs fuel is a very considerable factor. To prevent waste of fuel is of paramount importance in any economy program and "85% Magnesia" is the proper and available instrument of prevention.

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A S B E S T O S

work entirely, and there are no indications at present which would point to an early resumption of work. The Company, however, owns 50 claims in what is known as the Cherry Creek district, the deposits in this district being exceptionally rich. Surface indications on practically all of these claims are quite promising, but a great deal of development work will have to be done. No production has been reported from the assessment work done on these claims. Great distance from railroad transportation is really the greatest handicap to this promising field.

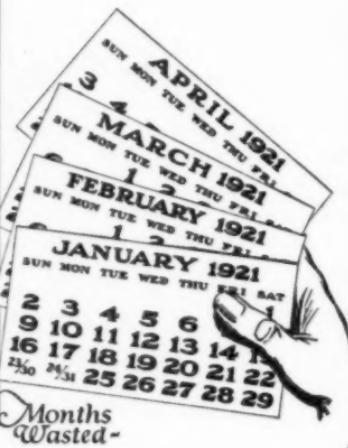
Next comes the "Regal Mine," owned by E. Schaaf-Regelman which mine is being operated constantly. So far 50% of the production of this Mine has been No. 1 Crude, the fibres of which exceed 1 in. in length. H. E. Hacker is the manager of this mine.

Asbestos Mining in Vermont

In connection with the recent organization of the Asbestos Corporation of America for the mining of asbestos near Hyde Park, Vt., it may be of interest to trace for readers the past history of asbestos mining in Vermont.

Asbestos was first discovered at Lowell, Vt., by M. E. Tucker who found a chrysotile vein while felling trees on the eastern side of Belvidere Mountain in 1892 or 1893. The mineral was later found to occur over a considerable area in Lamoille and Orleans Counties. Soon after the discovery two companies were formed, the New England Asbestos Mining and Milling Co., and the National Asbestos Co. The former organization began building a mill in 1900, and though the mill was completed and fully equipped no production is recorded. Operations were conducted on an experimental scale only. Two other companies, the Tucker Asbestos Co. and the Vermont Asbestos Co. were organized in 1901. In 1902 the New England Asbestos Mining and Milling Co. acquired property near Thetford Mines, Quebec, and changed its name to the New England Canadian Asbestos Co. Active interest of this company in the Vermont deposits evidently ceased with the acquisition of Canadian property. It is claimed that their milling operations failed because the cyclones broke the fibre too greatly, and it was lost as dust.

— A S B E S T O S —



Procrastination is the thief of time—at any rate if you leave your steam power pipes bare 4 or 5 months the loss would have paid the total cost of putting on Carey coverings. Carey Asbestos and Magnesia pipe coverings represent maximum insulation efficiency—as demonstrated mathematically by scientifically measured tests. Every requirement met in

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— A S B E S T O S —

Two more companies were formed in 1906. The Lowell Lumber and Asbestos Co. erected a mill in 1907 on the Tucker property, and production, the first on record for Vermont, was recorded in 1908, though it probably was less than 200 tons. In 1909 the mill was so active that Vermont became the chief asbestos producing state in the United States, and in 1910 production increased 24% over that of 1909. The mill had a capacity of about 200 tons of rock per day. In 1911 the total production of the United States of 7604 tons was largely from Vermont, and it is noteworthy that during this year there was a considerable production of No. 2 crude. In 1912 Vermont had the distinction of being the only asbestos producing state in the Union with a total production of 4403 tons. This however represented the swan song of Vermont asbestos production for in 1912 the Lowell Lumber and Asbestos Co. was succeeded by the Chrysotile Asbestos Corporation, and no production is to be noted thereafter.

There were two chief causes contributing to the suspension of operations. The first was transportation, for the mill was situated 12 miles from a railroad. The second was the lack of demand for the lower grades. Vermont produced no crude No. 1, and a very limited amount of crude No. 2. The great bulk of production was mill fibre, and at the period of active operation the predominating demand was for spinning fibre, few uses for the shorter fibres having been developed at that time.

The asbestos belt of Vermont is 600 to 700 feet wide and one-half to three-fourths of a mile long across the shoulder of Belvidere Mountain. It is flanked on one side by pyroxenite and on the other by serpentine. Operations of previous years were conducted on the part of the deposit near the serpentine where cross-fibre veins were pronounced and where some crude No. 2 could be obtained. It is planned to conduct present operations on that side of the deposit nearest to the pyroxenite, where the rock is much shattered, and disseminated slip-fibre predominates. No crude fibre is obtainable, but the slip fibre is said to constitute about 10% of the rock mass. With the present heavy demand for short fibre for the manufacture of asbestos shingles, wall board, pipe covering and other products operation for mill fibre only has the prospect of

A S B E S T O S

much greater success than attended the enterprise during its former period of activity.—*Contributed.*

Imports and Exports of Asbestos

Figures showing Imports and Exports for the year 1920 appear rather interesting, and we give them below:

IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	CRUDE	MFD.	CRUDE		MFD.		
Jan.	320 tons	\$103,225	\$ 9,775	14 tons	\$18,180	\$101,325	
Feb.	327 tons	187,179	30,454			136,201	
Mar.	359 tons	122,655	38,482	10 tons	2,006	190,372	
Apr.	611 tons	139,899	41,487	30 tons	2,939	170,342	
May	490 tons	141,005	53,353	167 tons	70,563	235,877	
June	142 tons	16,702	49,954	60 tons	1,500	174,561	
July	483 tons	150,298	54,620	27 tons	8,000	218,750	
Aug.	27 tons	13,363	41,688	54 tons	3,300	254,511	
Sept.	483 tons	194,089	24,759	5 tons	23,181	255,859	
Oct.	334 tons	114,782	30,718			265,584	
Nov.	321 tons	129,856	44,122	20 tons	1,358	310,600	
Dec.	267 tons	60,338	32,439	56 tons	3,361	348,552	
Total	4164 tons	\$1,373,391	\$451,851	443 tons	\$134,388	\$2,492,192	

In considering these figures it should be borne in mind that the Imports of Crude Asbestos include only those from countries other than Canada.

Our readers may be interested in the details of Imports of Crude for the month of December. They are as follows:

Greece	72 tons	\$ 6,052
England	100 tons	17,075
China		41
Br. S. Africa	95 tons	37,170
	267 tons	\$60,338

Paul Hammerich

Inspector

of Asbestos, Crude and
Fibre. Reports on As-
bestos Mines and Mills.

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*The Largest Producers of
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The mills using it say it is far superior to any they have ever had for carding asbestos.

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Manufacturers of Card Clothing since 1866

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U. S. A.

The Wire Market

The Standard Underground Cable Company, commenting on the fine brass and copper wire situation, says:

"Very little change has taken place in the copper and spelter market since our previous issue, excepting a slight further weakening. Production is being curtailed in both metals, but it may be some weeks yet before this makes itself appreciably felt, because of the continued depression in general business in all metal trades.

"Prices, however, are on so low a level that The American Metal Market, New York, February 25th, feels warranted in saying:—'We do not think it much exaggeration to say that virtually every metal producer in the country today is operating at a loss' and, that 'buyers in their own interest will do well to recognize that exceptional opportunities are being presented to invest in supplies for anticipated requirements at sacrifice values.' "

Asbestos in the Movies

As almost everyone knows, the production center of the Moving Picture Industry is near Los Angeles, Calif., where the temperature ranges from 80 to 90 degrees.

In such a climate as this it would appear to be difficult to build a scene illustrating Broadway, New York (for instance) at night during a heavy snowfall.

The feat is accomplished, as so many other feats are, by the use of Asbestos. Huge blowers spray a mixture of rock salt and Asbestos Fibre into the range of the camera, producing an effect which to the eye of the observer is perfectly true to the natural occurrence. The Asbestos Fibre is light and feathery, and the rock salt gives it sufficient weight to fall naturally. If a "lazy" snowfall is desired, the blowers are regulated to produce this effect, while their power and velocity are increased if a blizzard must be in progress.

In a snow scene where the sun is supposed to be shining the rock salt gives the brilliant effect.

Asbestos suits are used in fire scenes, and at the present time the Cole Motor Car Company of Indianapolis is

A S B E S T O S

preparing a picture where a great many of these suits will be used, tho, of course they won't be visible to the observer.

This picture was designed to show the evolution of transportation from primitive times to date, and it was very desirable to illustrate the discovery of gasoline. Accordingly, sets of the village and shop in which the original gasoline explosion occurred are being built, with strict attention to historical correctness.

In the taking of this picture, much of the equipment will be protected with Asbestos, and the camera men, directors and everyone else who is to share in the scene, are being fitted with special Asbestos suits, masks, helmets, etc.

Just one more illustration of the wonderful diversity of uses to which Asbestos is and can be put.

Useless Duplication

It would be interesting to know how much duplication of investigation, filing and publication exists in the several Departments at Washington. Unless a large part of this needless, unproductive expenditure is eliminated we shall continue to donate anywhere from five to twenty-five per cent of our annual gain to the maintenance of Government. Instead of increasing the number of representatives, it would undoubtedly be more profitable, in every respect, to reduce the present force, even to a House of no greater size than the Senate, making sure to have it manned by efficient men rather than by practical politicians.

Only then will the various Departments of Government be conducted in the interest of the citizenry instead of, as now, being largely used as infirmaries for disabled politicians.

FOR SALE—16,000 pounds Metalic Yarn, made from Blue South African Asbestos, equal to 3 ply with two copper wires. Will sell as yarn or woven into cloth. Address offers to A-1, "ASBESTOS," 721 Bulletin Bldg., Phila., Pa. Samples can be secured from "ASBESTOS."

— A S B E S T O S —

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THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS CORPORATION

Office and Mines

East Broughton, Province of Quebec
Canada

News of General Interest

The Portland Cement Association and other large institutions engaged in manufacture and transportation of building materials are conducting a campaign, the slogan of which is "Start construction early—Move materials NOW," the theory being that a considerable jump may be expected to occur when building operations actually are resumed in earnest.

All the analysts making a specialty of studying the construction industry are agreed that 1921 promises to be a very active one for the building trade. The F. W. Dodge Company, Publishers of Sweets Catalogue, have issued a forecast for 1921 which goes to the root of the subject and provides considerable encouragement for all of us who are interested in the building industry.

A unique service is rendered by the Law Reporting Company 17 East 36th Street, New York City, consisting of index card reports, on the status and action taken on bills in the State Legislatures. Subscribers to this service may indicate the certain types of legislation in which they are interested and receive reports thereon. It is estimated that fifteen thousand laws were written into the Statute books by the State Legislatures of the United States during 1919.

In a recent issue of *Textile Colorist* there appears an article on Waterproofing Cotton Duck, in which several formulas are set forth by the United States Department of Agriculture for protecting Cotton Duck against dampness and mildew.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, 366 Madison Avenue, New York City, is advocating a billion dollar cut in the Federal financial program. Under date of February 10th a very interesting circular is issued discussing the principals of Federal taxation proposed by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in which is set forth a detailed table of proposed expenditures and a table of estimates of expenditures for the fiscal year 1922 compared with 1921 appropriations.

"When we hear of a man cutting down on his advertising," said a wise bank president, "we cut down on his credit." Good business is coming again, and now is the time to make preparations to get your share of it. When one has leisure one has time to plan carefully.

— A S B E S T O S —

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Asbestos and
Chrome Mines
LIMITED



Head Office

**Thetford Mines, P. Q.
Canada**

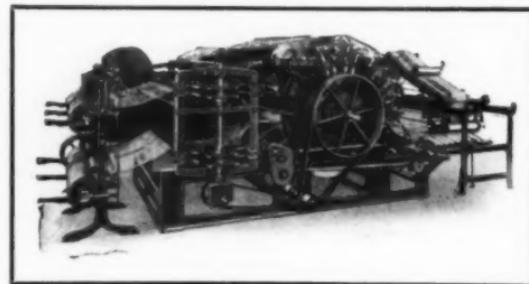
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you should think of
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yarn-spinning equipment for Asbestos
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News of the Industry

Consolidated Classification No. 2, effective April 1st, carries the same ratings on Magnesia and Asbestos Pipe and Boiler Covering, as are at present in force. The proposed re-classification therefore has been abandoned for the time being, altho no definite statement has been given by the Consolidated Classification Committee, as to ultimate decision.

F. A. Mett, General Manager of the Powhatan Mining Company, submitted to an operation on February 28th. His condition at time of going to press is not known but we hope it is favorable.

Readers will be interested in the advertisement of the Asbestos Corporation of America, Burlington, Vt., which appears in this issue. C. H. Thompson, Vice President of this Company, informs us that their properties will be actively producing not later than May 1st, and it is claimed that the mill is especially well equipped to handle all demands. The Editor of ASBESTOS has been invited to inspect these properties when production has commenced, and plans to make the trip so that the several thousand readers of this little publication may have at first hand an idea of this extensive American Asbestos development.

T. Frank Manville, President, Johns-Manville, Inc., is crossing the Atlantic in search of a much needed rest.

The H. H. Robertson Company of Pittsburgh, manufacturers of Asbestos Protected Metal, have recently added to their Fellowship staff at the Mellon Institute, Dr. A. F. Shupp. Many of our readers will remember Dr. Shupp as having been at one time connected with the Mellon Institute Fellowship of the Asbestos Textile Manufacturers.

We are advised that the catalog of the Asbestos & Mineral Corporation, mentioned in February ASBESTOS will not be ready for distribution until about the first of April.

The Clark-Fisher Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, is now manned by the following officers, elected at a recent directors' meeting: President, George N. Clark; Vice President, George W. Fisher; General Manager, Robert L. Clark; Secretary, W. W. Richmond. Capital stock has been increased from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

The Waite-Wild Asbestos Company, Inc., at Framingham, Mass., announce the opening of a New York Office at 100 Church Street for the sale of Asbestos Textiles generally. The printed announcement indicates that the Waite-Wild Asbestos Company is sole United States representative for manufactured products.

March, 1921

Page Fifty-three.

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ducts of the Cape Asbestos Company, Limited, London, England. Evidently special attention will be given to acid resisting jointing, packing and filtering materials.

Several months ago, in December to be exact, we announced that the East Broughton Textile Plant had made a first purchase of Blue Asbestos. It appears that this statement was susceptible to misinterpretation, as the first purchase of Asbestos made by this plant was of Canadian material from the Asbestos Corporation of Canada. It is not denied, however, that Blue Asbestos has been purchased.

On another occasion we stated that the first brake lining plant to be established in Canada was at Peterborough. The accuracy of this report is questioned on the ground that the Raybestos Company at Peterborough does not manufacture Yarn. Our report however was not discussing whether or no the Raybestos Company made Yarn from raw Asbestos, the remarks being confined to a statement as to the first plant established in Canada for the manufacture of Brake Lining.

The owners of the plant at East Broughton aver that the plant is now in operation, is using Canadian Asbestos and intends to continue using Canadian Asbestos.

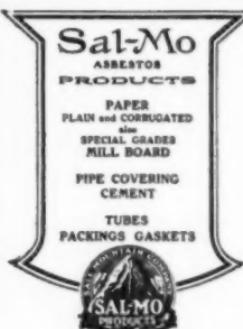
It is a pleasure to attempt the correction of any erroneous statements and we are sure that our many readers will appreciate the great difficulty which is daily encountered by a publisher who is diligently searching for the true facts in every situation.

A most interesting article appears in the January 22nd issue of the Magazine of Wall Street, under the heading "Arabian Nights' Tale of the Asbestos Corporation." A table of operating profits, income earnings, surplus, etc., is given, for the years 1913-19 inclusive, together with a chart showing the movement of the common and preferred stock during those years. The writer, M. O. Hammond of Toronto, paints a very glowing picture of the Asbestos Industry, pointing out that the earnings on the common stock of the Asbestos Corporation have come up from nothing to 22% in seven years. Anyone interested in reading the full report may secure the journal mentioned, or may read the article in this office.

On Wednesday evening, February 2nd, the Insulation Employers of Philadelphia and vicinity, gathered at the Manufacturers Club and partook of a most excellent dinner. A few moments only were devoted to business, the rest of the evening being spent in social discussion. Every important Employing Contractor for the installation of pipe and boiler coverings was represented, and a bang-up good time was had by the company.

A very beautiful calendar has been received by ASBESTOS from W. D. Crumpton of New York City, and containing the advertisement of Hobdell, Way & Company, Limited, of England, the latter company being represented by Mr. Crumpton in the States.

— A S B E S T O S —



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FURNACE PIPES
in rolls 36 in. wide
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Scranton, Pa.

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268 State St.

— A S B E S T O S —

Iron Trade Review in reporting the incorporation of the Asbestos Crude & Mining corp., Ltd., names as incorporators Alexander H. Duff, Walter A. Merrill, and Archibald Stalker.

Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Bennett are touring in England and France. Mr. Bennett is connected with the Bennett Martin Asb. & Chrome Mines, Limited.

Sir Mortimer B. Davis, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Consolidated Asbestos Limited, has sailed for England.

Roy Smith, whose service was announced in January ASBESTOS has established his business headquarters at 3303 Baker St., Detroit, Mich.

A Branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy to be known as the Thetford District Branch, has been established at Thetford, with Hon. George R. Smith as Chairman and W. J. Woolsey as Secretary-Treasurer. The members of the Branch will be glad to welcome any friends from the United States or elsewhere who may happen to be in Thetford on their meeting night, the third Saturday of each month.

C. H. McNutt, Manager of the Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Company, has resigned his position and accepted one as Manager of the Bennett Martin Asbestos & Chrome Vimy Ridge property in place of the late Frederick Bennett.

H. P. Barnes, Jr., is enjoying a vacation, the Oasis marked "Cuba" on the map, being the destination. Mr. Barnes is Assistant to the General Manager of Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa.

The Asbestos & Rubber Works of America has added a Brake Lining Department to their Boston Office. Arthur Ward will represent this Department in the New England territory.

G. L. Treglown of Redruth, Cornwall, has been appointed Assistant to the Manager, of Consolidated Asbestos Limited.

We learn from "Financial America" that John O. Bigelow of Newark, N. J., has been appointed receiver for the Asbestos Brake Company. Final hearing in the litigation brought against the Johns-Manville Company and the Thermoid Rubber Company for alleged infringement of patents owned by the Asbestos Brake Company will be had on March 3rd.

The marriage of G. A. Lofberg and Miss Edith Lundstrom of Everett, Mass., on February 9th is announced. After spending their honeymoon in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, they will return and make their residence at Quincy, Mass. Mr. Lofberg is estimator in the Boston Office of the Asbestos & Rubber Works of America.

What to do with Old and Broken 85% Magnesia

Don't throw it away

Its effectiveness is not lessened by mere age or service or by repeated wetting and drying. Conclusive tests show that such high pressures as 600° to 800° F. actually increase the insulating quality.

Put 85% Magnesia on new surfaces if the form of the old material permits. Again and again 85% Magnesia covering that had been in use ten to twenty years has been applied on new equipment with first-class results.

Broken bits and odd pieces should be ground up by running through any small grinder or by shredding on an ordinary kitchen grater. Wet this with water and let it form into a mortar. This mortar can be used around flanges and at other odd places on new piping and will meet the need perfectly.

The use that careful engineers make of old 85% Magnesia is one of the best arguments for its choice when new insulating material must be purchased.

MAGNESIA ASSOCIATION of AMERICA

721 Bulletin Bldg., Philadelphia, Penna.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Wm. A. Macan, Chairman

George D. Crabbs The Philip Carey Co. - Cincinnati, Ohio
Alvin M. Ehret Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co. - Valley Forge, Pa.
J. R. Swift - The Franklin Mfg. Co. - Franklin, Pa.
R.V. Mattison, Jr. Kearsbey & Mattison Co. - - - Ambler, Pa.

— A S B E S T O S —

The erection of an up-to-date mill at the Berlin Mine, Robertson, and Chrysotile, Coleraine, is now under way, it being the intention of Consolidated Asbestos Limited to again start working this mine.

The Powhatan Mining Company is circulating thru its distributors pamphlets proclaiming the merits of especially treated Asbestos Fibre for filter purposes.

"Motorship," issue February 1921, devotes several pages to illustrating and describing a large Deisel-driven vessel of 5010 tons D. W. C. in building for The Standard Oil Company. Especially noteworthy is a paragraph reading, "All steam and main and auxiliary exhaust piping in the engine room is to be insulated with Magnesia nonconductor material and covered over with canvas."

W. R. Leventritt has recently visited the Thetford Mining Camp.

Extensive plans are under way for the 1921 advertising campaign of the Raybestos Company, including cover and color pages in a number of the national magazines, such as Scribner's, Literary Digest, Saturday Evening Post, etc. A number of dealer helps have also been prepared.

The Magnesia Association of America has an Exhibit of 85% Magnesia Pipe and Boiler Coverings at the American Marine Exposition, Philadelphia, March 14th to 19th. Their Booth No. 124 will have real interest and value for covering contractors, Marine Engineers and those interested in ship construction. The Exposition is held in the First Regiment Armory. Visit The Magnesia Booth and make it your head-quarters at the show.

It is reported that the plant of the Mineral Products Co., Limited, of California, is to be leased to the Union Magnesia Company, at a fixed annual rental, subject to an option to purchase at the end of three years.

Application has been filed for a patent on an Asbestos Pipe Heel. It is a disk made of compressed Asbestos fibre, is approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, with side walls tapered slightly and has several small draft holes thru it. The idea is to press this Asbestos Pipe Heel down into the bottom of a pipe, leaving the hole thru the stem clear. The claim is that a cooler, cleaner, more sanitary and less harmful smoke results from the use of this Asbestos Pipe Heel than could otherwise be obtained.

At the end of about one week's use the pipe heel is removed and replaced by a new one, the cost being trivial and the possible market very extensive. The patentee is Harry V. Vogt, 22 Caloris Avenue, Millville, N. J. Details of the patent are on file in the

— A S B E S T O S —

Consolidated Asbestos Limited

MINES AT

THETFORD MINES, QUEBEC, CANADA
ROBERTSONVILLE, QUEBEC, CANADA

Miners of all Grades
OF
**ASBESTOS
CRUDE and
FIBRE** 

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Dominion Express Building
145 St. James St.
Montreal, Canada

— A S B E S T O S —

office of ASBESTOS for consultation by anyone who cares to examine them.

Mrs. Richard V. Mattison, wife of Dr. Mattison, improves very slowly. She now takes automobile rides each nice day, the physicians hoping in this way to gradually restore her health.

The manufacturers of pipe and boiler coverings have had prepared a moving picture showing the need for insulation and the saving which results by its use. The picture is in the exchange of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, which will lend it to schools, engineering societies, Y. M. C. A's, etc., for showing.

The New York Office of the Ehret Mag. Mfg. Company is now located at 51 West 3rd Street (West Broadway), they having combined their office and warehouse at that address.

The Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company has taken out a Fellowship in the Mellon Institute for research into the manufacture of pipe and boiler coverings made by the Norristown Company, Millboard and Friction Block or Brake Lining material.

The assistance given by the Canadian Government to the building of workmen's houses, takes a very practical form. Any industry in need of additional housing accommodation, may secure 85% of the cost of the operation from the Canadian Government, the industry putting up 15%.

The 85% is loaned at a very low rate of interest and the properties are sold to workmen on such terms that the monthly rental or payments will, at the end of twenty years, give the workmen clear title to the land and building. Many industries are taking advantage of this opportunity and it is being considered by several of the Asbestos mine operating companies at this time.

Because of the shortage of cotton and other fibres, the India Rubber Journal makes note that experiments have been made with mixed fabrics composed of paper and cotton and other materials. It was found, however, that so far as strength was concerned, these yarns and fabrics were not stronger than paper yarns or fabrics as such.

Just as we go to press, news reaches us from Canada to the effect that Sir John W. Carson, President and Managing Director of Consolidated Asbestos Limited, and President of the Asbestos Mine Operators Association of the Province of Quebec, has suffered a slight stroke, and will be confined to his home for some considerable time. Hopes are expressed for a speedy recovery, but he is not out of danger at this writing.

His many friends and admirers thruout the Asbestos Industry will join in wishing and praying for his speedy restoration to health.

ELWOOD J. WILSON

Mining Engineer

76 CORTLANDT STREET
New York City

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Thetford Crudes, Rhodesian Crudes
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for immediate shipment, ex warehouse N. Y.

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Will Examine and Report on
Asbestos Mines and Prospects
Anywhere

*Correspondence desired with Owners of
Asbestos Mines with a view of Purchase*

Afterthoughts

The little house organ "Under Cover," published by the H. H. Robertson Company for their employees, expresses a sentiment in their January issue which we think well worth passing along to our readers. They say "When you see a picture in "Under Cover," of a coal tipple out in Illinois, bear in mind that it is a monument to your efforts, and is something you have helped to build, regardless of whether you are a stenographer, a salesman, branch manager, or office boy." An atmosphere of that sort permeating a big corporation (or a small one) cannot fail to bring results in bigger and better business. We hope all of the Asbestos concerns have a plank like that in their platform.

And, might we venture to suggest, that the principle applies to ASBESTOS, *your* magazine! What success it has attained is due largely to your loyal support; it can only grow to a greater success by your assistance. You can help us by reading it (we know you do that)—by criticising (we welcome criticism)—by suggesting improvements. Tell us how we can make the magazine more helpful to *you*, send us news items, write articles on the particular phase of the Industry in which *you* are interested.

The plant pictured on page 4, as you have probably surmised by the name, is where Asbestos "Century" Shingles, Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing and Asbestos Building Lumber, are made. The buildings are themselves constructed of these materials and deemed so thoroly fireproof that no fire insurance is carried. The body of water in the foreground is the reservoir from which water is obtained by the plant for its manufacturing processes, and dimly visible to the right and facing the end of the plant you will see the Keasbey & Mattison Company office building. The office of the A. S. S. & S. Co. is still further to the right and cannot be seen in the picture.

The Arizona Notes this month should prove of particular interest. Gradually we expect to establish correspondents in all quarters of the globe, wherever Asbestos of any quality and in any quantity is found, and so give our readers up to the minute information on all Asbestos Mining centers. Such an effort is being made to obtain news from the Russian field and that is one reason for the article in this issue "The Russian Asbestos Industry," so that all our readers might be brought up to date on the subject.

Next month our leading article will be "The Asbestos Built-Up Roof" prepared by a man who sells Asbestos Built-Up Roofing. The article, while short, will prove to be brim full of information.

We are near the end of the page allotted but can't refrain from reminding you to read the little "pome" on the back cover of this issue. It may be nothing more than amusing, but it surely will amuse you.

— A S B E S T O S —



United States Asbestos Company

General Office: Lancaster, Pa.

Mills at Manheim, Pa.

Manufacturers of asbestos yarns and fabrics, also packings and friction facings.

Sold exclusively to manufacturers of rubber goods, packings, and brake linings, and to distributors of asbestos materials on a quantity basis.

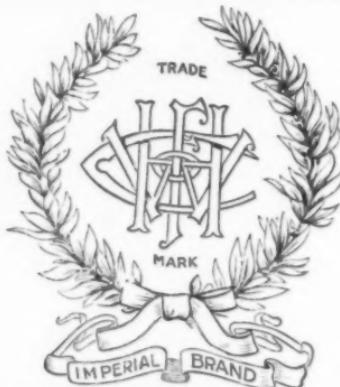


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— A S B E S T O S —



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Valley Forge - Pennsylvania

Manufacturers
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85% Magnesia Pipe & Boiler Coverings

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SAFETY FIRST

By RUFUS T. STROHM

He met asbestos when a lad, for then he used to watch his dad cut pipe and engine gaskets, or saw the valves and ells encased in layers of it made as paste and shaped on wire baskets; and later, in the shop he found that where electric coils were wound for rotor or for stator, the work was done in proper shape provided that asbestos tape was used as insulator.

But just about the time that he had reached the age of twenty-three, an uncle kicked the bucket and left him seven million cold, and in addition to the gold, a palace at Nantucket—exclusive, handsome and aloof, surmounted by a sweeping roof of red asbestos shingle; and there, for forty years or less he spent a life of blessedness that's commonly termed "single."

He squandered coin on fat cigars, on banquets, wine and motor cars, and entertained the ladies who gamboled in the glare of lights in Nature's garb or scanty tights and vamped the imps of Hades; and so, although at times he'd sit with other swelldom in the pit, it's something pretty certain that he had far more often eyed the dingy and unpainted side of the asbestos curtain.

Asbestos was to him a friend, at every step of life to lend its mantle of protection; for in his dwelling, overhead, or in his brakes, as swift he sped, it served him to perfection. But when he joined the ranks of dead, his chums—who knew the life he led would win no gold corona—foreseeing centuries of heat, procured a thick asbestos sheet and cut him a kimono!

ress.
Pa.